

Purser Lane has our thanks for courtesies extended.

An extended notice of the recent baseball match will be found in another column.

Mrs. Mary A. Paty, the mother of our genial banker, arrived per S. S. Mariposa.

To-day's issue of this paper contains a letter from the well known pen of Mr. Ambrose G. Bierce, who will hereafter send us fortnightly letters from San Francisco.

The Oceanic S. S. Mariposa arrived at an early hour Monday morning, after a run of 6 days and 15 hours from San Francisco. We welcome the return of the Hon. C. R. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop.

The Honolulu Cricket Club will have special reason to remember the visit of H. B. M. S. Swiftsure, in 1883, in that they suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of an eleven from the ship. An opportunity now presents itself to redeem lost honors.

THE CITY OF PARIS.—By telegraphic advices from London, received by Messrs. G. W. Macfarlane & Co., via San Francisco, we learn of the detention of the steamer City of Paris, at Coronel, Chili. She left that port, May 24th, and consequently may not be looked for before the 16th of this month.

The schooner Chas. Hanson arrived at San Francisco on the 26th ult., 28 days hence; the schooner Dora Blumh and the barkentine W. H. Dimond on the 30th, 25 and 27 days respectively. On the third day out, during a squall the Dora Blumh had her foretop-mast carried away.

Mr. Sans W. Forman, arrived by the Mariposa, on Monday, accompanied by his wife and family. Mr. Forman is well known in journalistic and literary circles in San Francisco, having gained considerable reputation for the successful editorial management of the *Examiner*, during its palmiest days.

In reporting Mr. J. O. Carter's address at the Mass Meeting, we omitted to state that he strongly advocated the establishment of a National Bank. By a strange coincidence, the Minister of Finance gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the establishment of such a bank. We do not suppose for a moment that the gentlemen named had conferred together on this subject.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTEL.—C. H. Bragg, H. W. Churchill, Geo. F. Benton, Kohala; Mr. and Mrs. Horner, Lahaina; J. J. Horner, M. G. McLane, Laupahoehoe; C. A. Bailey, Maui; W. H. Cornwell, Waikapu; Mr. and Mrs. J. Costa, Hilo; N. Borchgrovik, Waimea, Kanai; F. Spencer, Waimea, Hawaii; R. A. Macfie, Jr., Norman D. Garston, D. H. J. Brigstocke, Kilanea, Kauai.

June 8th.—Mr. and Miss Davis, Melbourne; Harry Armitage, Auckland, N. Z.

Monkeys, since that wretched messalliance when one of the tribe married the baboon's sister, have been afflicted with an overweening curiosity. They have also, in addition to their native vices, acquired many belonging to the higher prototype, and by some strange freak of intelligence, improved upon them, if an aggravation of vice can be termed an improvement.

At Waikiki, at Mr. George Macfarlane's residence, live two monkeys comfortably domiciled in a commodious cage. Yesterday a comatose humble bee lay on the edge of the cage. The smaller monkey, wearied of pursuing such game as his own diminutive carcass afforded, hailed the strange insect with delight. He lifted it cautiously, smelt it, put it down, and chattered to his companion to assist in the post mortem. The other swung over to the corpse, which its pre-emptor again examined, laying his paw cautiously on the bee's business end, and then nodding to his assistant an assurance that its working days were over. To be convinced that there was no more life in that bee, and, in contempt of its effectiveness, the monkey put the moribund insect, business end foremost, in his nostril. This worked a miracle: the bee came to life, and signalled its restoration to active mundane affairs by burying its stinging clean to the haft in the monkey's nostril. Like a bolt from a cross-bow, Jocko struck the top of the cage, and shot out with the bee still fast in his nose. The monkey's owner beheld with dismay the escape of his pet, and darted in pursuit. But Jack had a good start, and kept it, still wild with pain, for although he had shaken off the carcass of the bee, the sting remained in his nostril. The first obstacle in his path was Hart's ice-cream wagon, which the startled driver upset in his endeavor to escape the panic-stricken monkey. Mr. Berger, of the Jockey Club, who had been up rather late the previous night arranging for to-day's events, was cooling off in the fresh sea-breeze when the monkey came his way. Mr. Berger rubbed his eyes, and remarking "tis alive—tis no delusion," put spurs to his steed, and narrowly missed riding over Governor Dominis, who was doing his constitutional on the track. Mr. Macfarlane was on the point of telephoning for Captain Hayley and the mounted police when the monkey recognized the folly of its proceedings, and put back towards its cage, having created in ten minutes a fuss which must have been highly satisfactory to the manes of the quashed insect.

Our thanks are due to Consul McKinley for special newspapers.

The well-known "King William" was sold Monday for \$490 to Messrs. Miles Bros.

The following entries were made good for the Kohala Club Cup, sweepstake: Idle Girl, Stanford Colt, General Hancock and Saap.

A Portuguese boy about 6 years old, nearly met his death by drowning on Monday. Fortunately the apparently lifeless body was taken to the Police Station where the measures of resuscitation proved successful.

The P. M. S. S. Zealandia arrived Monday forenoon, and remained in port about three hours. She brought as passengers Mr. Harry Armytage, Mr. and Miss Davis.

The P. M. S. S. Zealandia, Captain Webber, arrived in port Sunday morning bringing Australian dates to the 22nd ult., New Zealand dates to the 27th ult., and European telegraphic dates to the 25th ult., eleven days' later than previously to hand.

On Friday last an accident occurred at Waimanolo owing to defective brakes. The railway engine and six cars were approaching the mill, when they gained too much headway, and the result was a smash-up. Mr. Walker, who was driving at the time, was the only person injured, his knee-cap being displaced.

The man Emery, who obtained \$25 from Mr. Squires on a false check, was arrested on Saturday last by P. O. Dole. He did not have 25 cents in his possession at the time of his arrest, so it is doubtful if Mr. Squires will recover his money.

We understand a cricket match, Honolulu vs. H. M. S. Swiftsure will take place to-day. The Honolulu team will be selected from the following gentlemen: Rev. W. A. Swan, Mr. A. M. Hewett, Mr. R. S. Scrimgeour, Mr. Hay Wodehouse, Mr. Guy Wodehouse, Major E. W. Purvis, Mr. Tom Lishman, Mr. Lishman, Mr. G. D. Freeth, Mr. T. M. Starkey, Mr. S. Harrison, Mr. R. J. Morsman and Mr. Parish.

Lovers of the fine arts would do well to pay a visit to the studio of Mr. Chas. Hasselman, at the Louvre of Brussels store on King street, and inspect the finely executed portraits of several of our local celebrities, noticeable among which are the life size portraits of His Majesty the King and Bishop Herman of Honolulu.

The marriage of Mr. Evans of Waieae to Miss Hannah Kanian drew a large number to St. Andrew's Cathedral on Saturday evening. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Honolulu, assisted by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh. A reception was given after the wedding to the bride and bridegroom and their numerous friends by H. R. H. Princess Likelike and Hon. A. S. Cleg-horn at their residence, Waikiki, where a very pleasant evening was spent by the guests.

H. B. M. S. MUTINE.—The British ship-of-war Mutine, Fred. Edwards, commander, arrived Monday, 36 days from Callao. Left Callao on the 4th of May in company with the Admiral's flagship Swiftsure and both vessels were within sight of each other until 1:30 p. m. last Sunday. The Mutine then went ahead of the Swiftsure in order to announce her arrival. Both vessels had fine weather the entire passage. The Mutine carries 128 men all told; tonnage 1,137 tons; horse-power 1,130; guns 6. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—Fred. Edwards.
Lieutenants—E. Lewis Lang, C. H. Dare.
Physician—Dr. Thomas O'Sullivan.
Paymaster—A. H. de Denne.
Chief-Engineer—Geo. Sullivan.
Assistant-Engineer—Geo. Elbror.
Assistant-Paymaster—H. W. B. Delafons.
Midshipmen—H. I. L. Clark, P. H. Munroe.
Gunner—F. R. Boland.
Carpenter—Jas. Pearn.

ISLAND NOTES.

KOHALA, June 5th, 1884.

A Chinaman at Nulii Mill had his hand caught in the mixer and severely crushed, but Dr. Thompson expects to save the member by careful attention.

The Portuguese Consul is expected here soon, and there seems to be quite a quantity of complaints ready for him, and no doubt there is cause for some of them.

The Governor of Hawaii has been making a short visit to our district as guest of Mr. James Kaai.

The police have been quite active this week looking up lepers and have found quite

a number though many became alarmed and secluded themselves.

Star Mill is again grinding on Mr. Cornelius Bond's cane, having finished all planting of the *matuka* lands. Ewert believes in being in time and doing things right.

Quite an invoice of lepers went to Honolulu this week, some of whom have been wanted for a long time but have either evaded the police heretofore, or made it to their advantage not to find them.

When private police on the order of a plantation manager and without a warrant can arrest and punish, who can say there is no such thing as slavery in the Hawaiian Islands? It is about time that both managers and laborers knew their rights regarding this relic of barbarism.

A Chinaman was thrown from his horse at Kaiohihi, on Wednesday last, and suffered a fracture of the arm. The other Chinamen say he "no sabe on a horse."

The weather is a little too dry to suit the most fastidious, but signs are for more wet in the *sweet mahoe*.

We notice Mr. S. G. Wilder in town. We are always glad to see him about as he makes things more lively. Hope he will build his Honokaa railroad and then connect it with ours, so that we can go right through on the express to Hilo.

We notice a large number of frame houses going up throughout the district. Low price of sugar seem to stimulate some people.

Rumor says our pound master is to be removed. He seems to be removed as it is most of the time, as he is never at his post when wanted, and claims that he is not responsible for animals left in his absence.

Rumor also says our police judge has been asked to resign, but not being of the sentimental order he purposes to remain as long as he can gather in his wages neatly and with regularity.

HONOKAA, HAWAII, June 6, 1884.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

This saying was never more truly verified than within the last week in Honokaa. When the "committee" on arrangements for the coming concert and fair agreed to disagree on everything, and the result was—they abandoned all idea of holding a fair in the Lyceum.

Rather hard on some of the ladies who have gone to no little expense and trouble in getting up articles for it.

We are told that Sodom and Gomorah was destroyed for lack of ten righteous people. But if the fate of Honokaa depended on the finding of five who could stick together, and carry anything through, I fear that our fair village would go like the once celebrated cities of the Plain.

MASS MEETING AT THE LYCEUM.

On Saturday evening last the Lyceum was crowded with persons eager to hear the proposed Bank Charter discussed. The meeting was convened by posters and styled an anti-monopoly meeting. The capacity of the hall was tested to the utmost, the passages and the entrance to the building being filled with expectant auditors, in addition to which were several hundred on the outside, who failed to gain admission.

Mr. John Nett was unanimously voted to the chair on the nomination of Mr. J. D. Tucker.

The Chairman said the meeting had been called together to consider and discuss the monopoly charter bill now before the Legislature, and he hoped that the gentlemen who addressed the meeting would leave out all reference to matters of a personal nature and adhere strictly to the Bank Charter Bill. Two secretaries and an interpreter were duly appointed to act on the occasion.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Hartwell to address the meeting. On Mr. Hartwell moving to the front he was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—To be asked to address an assembly of the workmen of Honolulu is a compliment which I highly appreciate. It is a healthy sign that you are taking active interest in public affairs. This matter of currency and bank-notes comes home to every one. The proposition is to discuss it on its merits without personal feeling towards the proprietors of the bank. For my part, I do not believe in any paper money, and would oppose a bank of issue even in the hands of our trusted, conservative townsman, Mr. Bishop. I believe in the hard coin, and that of the best kind, which for us is U. S. gold. It is not fluctuating in value, and its purchasing power is greater. (Cheers.)

There is no irrepressible conflict between capital and labor. The one creates the other. The laborer of to-day is the capitalist of to-morrow. But there is a conflict between selfishness and helplessness, or ignorance. The outlay made at Monterey by railroad capitalists shows the good use which may be made of wealth. Yesterday morning I saw the working of accumulated wealth at the Spreckels' plantation on Maui. It was fine, I could see the long trains of railway cars full of cane drawn by locomotives from seven or eight miles, the cane going to the crusher without the use of a single bullock

team. There was not a loud word heard, everything was orderly and quiet. The boiling houses as neat as a dining room. It showed what accumulated wealth can do. But I should be sorry to see this country in the hands of one capitalist, or of a few men. I believe in a large number of small proprietors.

Power tends to grow at the expense of the weak, and it must never go unchecked, or allowed to take unfair advantage of others. Capital, as one of you said to me this morning, can take care of itself. It can stand the shrinkage of a depreciated currency and seek other investments. The laborer cannot do this. If he has surplus earnings, he cannot stand it, to sell out his effects at a great sacrifice, pay a heavy premium to get out of the country, the little that is left after paying his passage to go where he is sure of the money for his labor. The working men must see to it that they are paid in the best money—not in paper—but in U. S. gold. Money measures all values. All articles of food and wear, rents, everything we use, will cost just so much more when 85 cent dollars represent value, than with 100 cent dollars. Moreover, a currency with which our imports can be paid for without discount must keep exchange down. Everyone knows that imported goods cost 7 per cent less when exchange is 1 per cent than when it is 8 per cent. A U. S. gold currency will keep exchange down to a little over 1 per cent, and therefore the country must have it.

Every man who lives on wages or salaries, or a fixed income, is concerned in having the best kind of money.

As for this bank charter of Spreckels and his associates, its evil qualities have been fully shown up in the newspapers lately. I do not believe in any of it, and don't know which to call the worst thing about it. It enables a few men, acting as a corporation, without any personal liability which we can be sure of—for they can all live out of this country—to do every kind of business which any person can do. Being exempt from all taxes, except on their real estate and one per cent on their bank notes, they can, if they like, drive every one else out of business, for no one can compete with them.

They can fill the country with their bank notes, and then they can fail. The most honest men may fail in their projects, and I will not assume that they would be dishonest. What is the security for the payment of the bank-notes? All the investments of the bank may, by its charter, be made out of the country, as well in the Panama canal as anything else. The only security is the Hawaiian bonds payable in U. S. gold. The charter allows the Minister of Finance, if the bank suspends payment, to wait nine months, and then if he is not delayed longer by some injunction of Court, he may sell these bonds for other notes of this very bank. That is irredeemable paper money, and nothing else. If he tries to get gold for the bonds, as the charter requires him to sell them at par, perhaps he can't get it, and then the holders of the bank notes get nothing. Even the superb national bank system of the U. S., which has at its back the credit of the whole U. S., and which assures every holder of a bank-note that if the bank fails to pay it the Treasury of the U. S. will pay it in gold without any delay, even that system is open to objection. We do not want here any system for creating paper money. But this Spreckels charter provides for us security that is not worth anything in a panic.

There is no reason why this country, as long as it raises \$6,000,000 worth of sugar each year payable in U. S. gold, should not have a gold currency. Some say that if we once got the gold, the Chinese would "gobble it all up and send it out of the country." It is impossible to drain the country, as long as the crops are made, if we once get enough here to carry out a proper gold law, and also if we do not have an excess of silver coin for that purpose.

Over 60,000 tons of sugar, even at present low prices of 5 cents a lb., bring \$6,000,000 gold. Take the low estimate of 4 cents a lb., cost of its production, or \$4,800,000, and \$1,200,000 is the profit. The cost is made up of wages, expense of machinery, repairs, insurance, rents, losses, commissions and freights. This year, if you note how many plantations pay no dividends, you will see that it is those the owners of which are paying interest on money borrowed to buy and stock and carry on their plantations. If that is added to the cost of production there has been no profit except for employees, agents and dealers whose business is supported by the proceeds of the sugar crop.

Of the \$4,800,000 actually expended to raise the crop, I am told that 50 per cent is a fair estimate of what is spent in the country for wages, food, lodgings, rents, freight, commissions and such things, leaving 50 per cent (\$2,400,000) expended out of the country for freight, insurance, animals, commissions, imported lumber, metal, coal, machinery, and other things used on a plantation which are imported. That sum cannot be brought into the country by the planter, for directly or indirectly he must use it for these payments abroad. The money (\$2,400,000) required for his domestic expenditures he must bring here, out of the proceeds of his sugar. Those who get that money might send it all away from

the country, and yet not lessen the volume of the circulating medium. It is the same as if they hoarded it in trunks, and left it on deposit in bank. But they do spend and invest a large portion of it here. The planter may do what he likes with his \$1,200,000 profit, if he makes it; spend or invest it abroad or here, or let it be idle. He can bring it here at one per cent, or sell his drafts for it to importers at one per cent. But the currency ought not to be such that he can sell his drafts for 8 or 10 per cent. The country can't afford to do that. The planter gets the same benefit from low exchange to the extent of his foreign outlay, that the laborer, salaried men, importers and retailers get.

But if we are to have a gold law and currency, and no paper money—and that is what we are bound to have—let it be fixed so as to cause no worse dangers than are now upon us. If sufficient gold is not brought here to carry out a gold law, or if too much silver for a gold law is left here, then gold will soon go up and command a premium. Then with a compulsory gold law there will come general distress which the country cannot stand.

The amount of gold which we must have is shown by the amount of money now in the country not used for payments under \$5. \$850,000 on deposit for silver certificates, \$300,000 gold and \$440,000 silver on private deposit, making \$1,590,000 not a dollar of which is used or can be used for any transaction under \$10. This shows that \$1,200,000 gold must be brought, and the same amount of silver sent away, if we wish to work a gold law.

The men who hoard their gold earnings, instead of investing them, are those whose single transactions are mostly \$10 and less. If they can pay for all these purchases with silver, they will do so, and hoard the gold, withdrawing it from circulation. Silver then gradually replaces gold, which gets scarce and commands a premium. This is a certain result of having too much silver. What is needed particularly for all the importers, retailers and salaried and wages men, is a \$5 gold law, to keep prices down, and a sufficient amount of gold to carry out such a law. If the silver is not in excess, it will all be used for payments under \$5, and cannot take the place of gold. The importation of silver ought not to be restricted by imposing duties on it, but by not making it legal tender, even for \$5. Make only Hawaiian silver coin of a fixed quantity of silver legal tender for \$5, and restrict the issue of that coinage to the amount actually used for transactions under \$5. All other coins, except U. S. gold, should be receivable at the Treasury and Custom House at their actual value as compared with the U. S. gold, but should not be made legal tender.

The history of the issue of silver in the U. S. is a warning to us.

Their law of 1792 required the silver dollar to contain 416 grains of standard silver. Only 1,000 silver dollars were coined from 1806 to 1852, when the whole silver coinage was only \$1,440,517. In 1837 silver was scarce and high, and the dollar of 412½ grains was authorized, but it was legal tender only to \$5, and in 1873 there were only \$8,045,838 of silver coin. The 420-grain trade dollar was then authorized, and in 1876 it was enacted that the trade dollar should not be legal tender for any amount; \$35,846,838 of those dollars were coined, of which \$27,087,817 were exported to Asia, and the balance in the U. S. has just been redeemed at par by act of Congress. It had fallen to 83 cents on a dollar. In 1878 the 412½ grain dollar was made legal tender, and the Treasury was authorized to buy silver bullion and coin \$2,000,000 monthly. The banks refused to take that dollar, for it was not worth anything like a dollar in gold. Business men, therefore, could not take it, and there are now \$130,000,000 piled up in the Treasury. No man can be found ignorant enough to take that dollar at par. Shall this country be made to take it, and help to a small extent to relieve that plethora of silver? There is no need to make this country a depot or emptying place for the over-valued coins of all nations. We need and must have a thorough U. S. gold currency. We do not need, and will not have paper money of any kind. (Loud cheers.)

I believe in plain speech, not in violence, or threats, or personal abuse, but in plain, manly speech. (Cheers.)

On Mr. Hartwell resuming his seat there were loud calls for Mr. Davies.

Mr. T. H. Davies responded to the call. He said this was the first intimation he had had that he would be called upon to say anything on this occasion. It is a subject in which so many are interested. There were a number of bills passed by the Legislature with which the general public do not interest themselves, but the way in which one gets his bread is a subject which not one of them could leave alone. If once the charter is granted no power in the Kingdom could ever take it away. What is asked for in this charter? Were they to guess at what the applicants of the charter meant? A week ago the Chamber of Commerce made a statement showing what they did ask for. After relating what had really been asked for, he went on to say they proposed to issue \$1,000,000 worth of \$5 secur